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VOL. XVI.

ANTIGUA, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1830.

No. 831.

At a General Meeting of the Antigua District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Branch Association of the Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies, holden by public Advertisement at the Conversion Society's School-room in St. John's, on the 19th March, 1830,

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PATRICK ROSS
 IN THE CHAIR.

The customary Resolutions being moved and seconded by the following Gentlemen:—The Rev. Archdeacon Parry, Rev. James Curtin, Charles J. Barnard, Esq., Rev. J. B. Wilkinson, Rev. S. A. Warner, Rev. John I. Jones.—The Report of the District Committee was first read by the Rev. JOHN I. JONES, and then by the Rev. ROBERT HOLBERTON that of the Branch Association.

REPORT

Of the Antigua Branch Association of the Incorporated Society for "the Conversion and Religious Instruction and Education of the Negro Slaves in the British West India Islands,"—for the year 1829.

IN preparing the Third Annual Report of the Antigua Branch Association, the Committee propose to give a more succinct account of the proceedings of the past year, and instead of inserting the letters from the Clergy of the Island, they will be content to avail themselves of the information furnished by them of the progress of religious instruction in their respective Parishes.

The Parish of St. John being the most extensive and populous, deserves first to be considered: and of the improvements that, under the Divine blessing, are gradually advancing there, the Schools, supported by the Parent Society, which have contributed in a greater or less degree to the success of those improvements, justly claim the precedence.

At the close of 1828, the number in the Boys' School was reported to be as follows:—

Free, 163—Slaves, 42 ... Total, 205

Quitted during the year 1829, viz.:	
Apprenticed to trades.....	20
Gone into service.....	1
Ditto, with or for the benefit of their owners.....	0
Gone to other Schools.....	14
Left the Island.....	2
Left the School, without affording the Master any information	1
	6
	38
	33
	71

Remainings, 134
 Admitted during the same period.... 54
 Free Slaves. Total, 148

At the close of 1828, the number in the Girls' School was reported to be as follows:—

Free, 70—Slaves, 28.....Total, 98

Quitted during the year 1829, viz.:	
Finished, and at home with F. Sl. their parents.....	12
Left the School.....	3
Removed to other Schools	6
Removed to the properties in the country to which they belong	0
Deceased	1
Quitted abruptly.....	12
	34
	7
	41

Remaining, 57
 Admitted during the year 1829 35

Total, 92

At the examination of the Boys and Girls at Christmas, on which occasion His Excellency Sir Patrick Ross, with his accustomed kindness, presided, great satisfaction was afforded to all present at the proficiency made by the Children under the able and zealous management of Mr. Mercer and the Girls' School, by the valuable exertions of her daughter, and the former, in the Boys' School, by William Jones, a very promising young man of colour.

On that occasion it was also gratifying to observe the effects of a plan formed with a view of training up Boys and Girls in habits of economy and industry. From the small weekly saving of two pence, or 14d. sterling, and the like sum added to it by a few charitably disposed persons associated with the Rector, several of the Children were enabled to appear, the Boys, each in a pair of white drill trowsers, distinguished by a red stripe, and the Girls, each in a plain white frock, distinguished by a bow of blue ribbon, as the produce of their little savings.

The day after Christmas-day a comfortable dinner, consisting of roast mutton and plum pudding, was provided for the Children, from contributions raised expressly for the purpose, and the many who were then present departed well pleased at the sight of such festivity, appropriate in every way to the season.

The "Society for aiding the Education of Poor Children," has fully answered the end mainly contemplated in its formation, and by the judicious and kind attention of the Managing Committee in furnishing 60 of the Children with a common and a Sunday dress, their attendance at School has

been much more regular, and their appearance at Church highly respectable. The neatness of the Girls in their plain white caps, tippets, and aprons has attracted much notice, and is the more to be remarked, as the fruits of their own industry in needle-work were, in the first instance, applied to that purpose.

From the gratifying report here given of the Daily Schools, attention is next called to the progress of religious instruction among the Negroes. With them a system different from what had been heretofore followed has been of late pursued, and the success that has attended it warrants its permanent adoption. It was found that in this Parish the visits of a lay-Catechist, (especially of one who carried not with him the importance of a person intended and preparing for Holy Orders,) unless frequently supported by the presence of the Minister, were coldly received by the Negroes, and little appreciated by the Planter. Experience had already pointed out the necessity of engaging subordinate Teachers to give instruction daily, if possible, on each Estate, in order to make any sure progress. The expectations, held out at the Rector's departure to England at the close of 1828, that such Teachers would in some few instances receive pecuniary compensation from their respective Masters, having failed, and the depressed state of the funds of the Branch Association being inadequate to recompense any longer, as it had been wont to do, even so small a number as seven such Teachers for the whole Parish, the Rector was induced, when he required the resignation of the Catechist, to entreat the Bishop to allow a portion of that officer's salary to be applied to the rewarding of the humble, but indispensable, labours of the subordinate Teachers.* His Lordship, ever anxious to meet the wishes of his Clergy in adopting such measures as they consider most beneficial to their respective Parishes, immediately consented to the arrangement, and thus, with the sacrifice of the labours of the Catechist, the services of a larger number of subordinate Teachers have been secured, and through their endeavours, directed and encouraged by the visits of the Minister on every chief Estate once in a fortnight out of crop, instruction in the Church Catechism, broken into short questions and answers, and especially in reading, has made a marked progress: and with great satisfaction it can now be said, that out of about 40 Estates in the Parish, every considerable Estate has its subordinate Teacher, either belonging to it or living nigh by: and it is confidently hoped that by this domestic provision a security has been made against the loss of instruction, hitherto so painfully felt by the interruption of the crop.

The good effect of this system has been further proved by the great increase of the Sunday School in St. John's, the instruction there to be received as well as on the Estate being, by an understanding between the Rector and the subordinate Teacher, connected with each other. The number in August last was found to be about 70: from September to the present time it has been seldom below 250, and often as high as 300. Indeed, the Society's School-room for the Boys, hardly large enough for the uses of the Daily School, has been found still less so for the rapidly increasing numbers of the Sunday School, and whilst many of the classes have been disposed of in the Girls' School-room, the first and second have been compelled to withdraw to the Vestry. But this division of the School will soon be remedied when the enlargement of the Boys' and Girls' School-rooms, now in progress, by the order and at the sole expense of the Parent Society, shall have been completed. The subordinate Teachers being expected to attend the Sunday School, have gained a further insight into the national system of instruction, and have an opportunity of improving themselves by joining with the first class, where the testament is read, and answers from scripture out of a manual entitled "The Faith and Duty of a Christian," are repeated. Whilst the Children whom they conduct to the School, falling into classes made up of Negroes from different parts of the Parish, without any regard to the Estates to which they respectively belong, are greatly stimulated, and the readiness in, the national system, is very gratifying—and not the Children only, but Adults and others more advanced in life, are greatly interested in it, many of whom are seen most regular in their attendance, and some of them coming from a considerable distance for the important object of learning to read.

The day after Christmas-day nearly 300 Slaves, who attend the Sunday School, were assembled in the unoccupied space before the altar in St. John's Church, and examined in the broken catechism by companies, according to the Estates to which they belonged. The effect was most pleasing, not only for the accuracy with which the answers were made, but for the well-ordered and varied tone in which they were delivered by the united voices of the Negroes from each Estate, according to the manner in which they are taught in classes by their Teachers. Some of them afterwards spelt words of one or more syllables on the national system, and others (about 20) read correctly in the psalms. The examination concluded as it had begun, with singing a portion of the evening hymn.

* In the Island of St. Christopher a very satisfactory system of local instruction is in many instances pursued. Daily Schools having been established on several Estates, "supported by the respective proprietors, at which the younger Children attend most of the day, and the elder at stated periods of the day."—See the last year's report of the Branch Association of St. Christopher.

The Sunday School, it may be well to observe, is conducted by the joint exertions of the Rector, the Rev. Robert Holberton, and his Curate, the Rev. Thomas Watts, the School-master, and his assistant, besides a young man, formerly a Catechist, and two or three other persons who have very kindly and much to their credit, volunteered their services on the occasion—and under their direction are about 30 of the steadiest and best informed Boys and Girls of the Day Schools assisting at the several classes. The hours of instruction are from 1 o'clock until half-past 3—when the evening hymn is sung, an appropriate prayer read, followed by the Lord's prayer and the blessing, and so the School is dismissed. Unhappily, the continuance of the Sunday market, held too, as it in part is, just beneath the Church, tends to draw off many, who, if such evil temptation were removed, would be induced, no doubt, to proceed from the School to the Church, and close the business of the Sabbath afternoon in joining in public prayers and praises in the house of God.

Mrs. Cable, who for some years has exerted herself with much success in instructing the Slaves of the Estates adjoining her house in Pope's Head Division of this Parish, in consequence of the loss of that support she had hitherto received from the Church Missionary Society (their means which they formerly applied to the religious instruction of the Slaves of this Island being now entirely withdrawn)—in consequence too of a severe sickness, and afterwards of severer domestic affliction, has, until lately, been rendered incapable of pursuing her labours with her wonted zeal. But being now taken under the Bishop's care, and her health and spirits restored, she has renewed her valuable services. Every day in the forenoon she is attended by about 30 of the youngest Children from the neighbouring Estates, whom she instructs in the Lord's prayer and in the Alphabet. At noon she is ready to receive any Adults who, happening to be at work near at hand, run in to take a lesson. Her School at night is attended by about 50 Adults and promising young Slaves from the adjoining Estates, all anxious to learn to read, and their number is on the increase. Her School on Sundays is not so well attended, but she is sanguine of its success when an opportunity for attending Divine Service is given at the Chapel, just erected near her dwelling. This and the Chapel at Bendal's Bridge, in the South East extremity of the Parish, are both covered in, and it is hoped that the interior of them will have been completed in time for consecration by the Bishop at his approaching visit to this Island.

By the following statement of Marriages and Baptisms in the Parish of St. John, it will be seen that of the former, as respects the Slaves, there has been a most gratifying increase during the last year, far beyond any former return.

MARRIAGES—Free Coloured and Black, 3—Slaves, 10—Total, 13.

BAPTISMS—Free Coloured and Black, 74—Slaves, 162, of whom were 5 Adults—Total, 236.

The attendance of all classes at Church, both at morning and afternoon service, has been greatly on the increase. The pews have been found inadequate to meet the numerous applications for sittings, and being also in a state of decay, the inhabitants of the Town and Parish have, with a liberality highly creditable to themselves, come forward with subscriptions for erecting new pews on an arrangement by which, it is calculated, 250 persons more than at present will be accommodated, and it is hoped that before the close of this year that highly desired object will be accomplished.

Connected, if not with the religious instruction, doubtless with the moral improvement of that class of the community whom the Society in England and the Association here, have ever regarded as objects of their care, is the establishment of a Friendly Society (Male and Female) composed of the Free Black and Slaves of the town of Saint John. Its object is, by small savings, (the men of four shillings currency, the women of two shillings currency per month,) to lay up in store for themselves a provision for sickness, and, in death, for their dependants. The "Articles" to which they stand engaged are their security, and the ground of their confidence in the favorable opinion of the Public; for by them do they bind themselves not only to bestow the relief before stated, but to maintain always a sober and peaceable deportment, and to exclude any member who has subjected himself to the punishment of the law. It has merited the kind patronage of His Excellency and Lady Ross, the former having contributed a liberal donation to the Males, and the latter to the Females, on their first organization, and the like liberality was also shewn by the Bishop and Mrs. Coleridge, the moment that the institution was recommended to his Lordship's notice by the Rector of the Parish. The Male Friendly Society holds its quarterly meetings, and at other times when specially called together, at the Boys' School-room; the ordinary business of the Society being conducted and its affairs directed by a Committee consisting of 13 Members, who assemble every week at a private room. The Female Friendly Society, without holding any such meetings, owes the management of its affairs to the active exertions of a Directress, aided by six Collectors. Thus, though distinct as to their management, they have yet one common object and interest, and one common fund; the bulk of which is deposited in an iron chest kept at the store of a respectable Merchant in the Town. The number and condition

of the Members of the two Branches of this Friendly Society are as follows:—

Males—Free Black, 84—Slaves, 131—Total, 215

Females—Ditto, 182—Ditto, 122—Do., 304

As is the custom with similar Societies in England, the Members of the Friendly Society, the Males first, two and two, and the Females next, in the same order, the procession headed by the Rector and his Curate in their gowns, walked to St. John's Church on New Year's Day, where there was delivered to them a Sermon appropriate to the occasion. The deportment of all the Members was very respectable, and their appearances decent and sober; and this association of religious feelings with moral obligation will tend, it is hoped, under the Divine blessing, to knit them together more closely, and induce them, as they were then exhorted to do, to "consider one another to provoke unto love and good works."

With regard to the Parish of St. Paul, the Report received from the Rev. J. B. Wilkinson, of the Schools at English Harbour, is highly gratifying. Mr. and Mrs. Ronan having acquired a knowledge of the National system of instruction by a previous attendance at the Schools belonging to the Parent Society in St. John's, where they first resided, entered on their charge, the one of the Boys' the other of the Girls' School, in the month of August last, and the close attention with which they have applied themselves to the duties of their important situation, will best appear by the increasing number of the children in the Schools during the last half year, beyond that of any preceding period.

In 1828 the number stated was
 57 Boys—36 Girls.....Total 93

At the close of 1829 there were in
 Boys' School...41 Free—27 Slaves.....Total 68
 Girls' School...32.....16..... 48

making a grand total of 116

The result of the Examination on the 22d Dec. was highly satisfactory to the Venerable the Archdeacon and others present on that occasion; and the Children on the day after Christmas Day were entertained by a plentiful dinner of roast meat, poultry, and plum pudding, provided for them by a general subscription for the purpose.

The average attendance of Children on Sundays is 80, and immediately after service they are catechised in the Church.

As the funds of this Association were unequal to defray the rent of the School-house, that charge has been kindly borne, partly by private Subscriptions and during the last quarter by the Ladies' Association in England, who have placed a certain sum in the hands of the Bishop for that and other charitable purposes.

The duty which devolves on the Minister of officiating at two places of worship, distant from each other, so curtails the interval between the morning and evening services as to be an obstacle to his success in an attempt to establish a Sunday School.

The progress of religious instruction on the Estates in that Parish, has been for the last six months greatly interrupted by the sudden dismissal of Mr. Anderson, the Catechist, from the service of the Church Missionary Society, who, as before stated, have unexpectedly withdrawn all the resources hitherto applied to this Island. The means of instruction now depend on the humble endeavours of subordinate Teachers, aided and encouraged by the occasional visits of the Clergyman.—Three of these Teachers are paid by their respective Owners: others have undertaken the task voluntarily, and their example would be generally followed (there being on almost every Estate some Negro who can read) were the funds of this Association adequate to engage for the remuneration of those useful labourers.

The Minister of this Parish deprecates in strong and feeling terms the demoralizing and irreligious tendency of the Sunday-markets—and well he may—for, as he states, "within fifty yards of, and just opposite to, the Church door, one is held, and another in English Harbour which he must of necessity pass through on his way to the place of worship at which he officiates in the afternoon."

No Marriages either of Free Coloured and Black persons or Slaves, have been solemnized in the year 1829. The number of Baptisms and Burials is as follows:—

Baptisms...41 Free—43 Slaves.....Total 84

Burials.....13.....4..... 17

Of the Parish of St. Mary, the Rector, the Rev. James Curtin, mentions that 12 Estates are visited in the week by Mr. Watkins, the Catechist, and by him about 402 Children and 26 Adult Slaves are instructed. The result of a recent visit made by himself to Green Castle, the property of Sir Henry William Martin, Bart., was highly satisfactory to the Rector. On that occasion he examined between 70 and 80 Slave Children under the age of 14 years, whom he found well instructed in the Church Catechism, and in reading the Holy Scriptures. A Free Woman of Colour receives, by direction of the Proprietor, a salary of 20l. currency per annum as Schoolmistress, together with perquisites from the Estate, and has also a comfortable residence with a School-room attached to it, expressly provided for the purpose of enabling her to give daily instruction to the slaves on the property. Between 30 and 40 of the youngest

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Children, under the care of an elderly female Slave, are by her collected and conducted to the School, there to be instructed throughout the day in Reading and in the Catechism. Those from 10 to 14 years of age daily attend the School from 11 to 3 o'clock, as well as in the evening, at which time also the School is open to receive as many Adults as desire to learn to read. With such means provided for their religious instruction, the progress of the Slaves on this property is necessarily very striking. About 30 Slave Children from the neighbouring Estates attend on Sundays at the Valley Chapel to be instructed in Reading and in the Catechism, the influence of the Moravian persuasion with the Parents being supposed to operate, in some measure, in preventing a larger attendance of the Children, and without doubt the attraction of the Sunday-market at St. John's tends to make the number of Adults at Church very small. However, though ill health has prevented the Rector from visiting the Estates, as he was wont to do, the congregation generally has increased during the last year, and the Slave Baptisms were 54, Marriages 1, Burials 15.

A continuance of ill health has prevented the Rector of St. George's, the Rev. S. A. Warner, from using those personal exertions which are so peculiarly essential to the production of any very considerable effect upon the Negro population; and this is the more to be regretted, as he has had no efficient Catechist to supply his place, nor funds at his command for the payment of subordinate Teachers. Notwithstanding this drawback, by the assistance of the meritorious exertions of a creditable Black Man, Jeremiah Thomas, about 300 Children from the different Estates are under a course of religious instruction, and their progress, on the whole, is satisfactory. The congregations at Church on Sunday, particularly in the morning, are gradually increasing, and the manner in which the Negroes make the responses is very gratifying, as well as their general behaviour during Divine Service. There has been but one Marriage among the Slaves during the year 1829, but in the present one several have already occurred. Of Baptisms there have been, in 1829,

Free Coloured 3—Slaves 71—Total 74.
Of Burials — 2 — 33 — 35

In the Parish of St. Peter, the Reverend A. B. M-Nish reports that the Religious Instruction of the Negroes is on the advance. Eighteen Estates are attended by Mr. J. N. Garland, the Catechist, being three more than the number stated in the Report of 1828. These he visits once in two or three weeks, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock at noon (the Negro's leisure time), and instructs the Children in the Church Catechism, Spelling, and Reading, according to their progress; and to the Adults, when any attend, he reads Prayers and one of Harte's Lectures. The report of his visits during the last quarter presents an average weekly attendance of 150. The Church being situate at one extremity of the Parish, the Children from the Estates in the vicinity of Gilbert's attend on Sundays the Chapel on that property, where Divine Service is performed and Religious Instruction given by the Rev. N. Gilbert. The Children from those Estates contiguous to the Church attend there on the Sabbath, and after Morning Service receive instruction on the National System from the Catechist. The average number, it is to be regretted, does not exceed 60. There can be no doubt that the attendance of the Negro Children on Sundays at the Church, and in the week on the Estates, for instruction, would be much increased, and their progress ensured, if a sufficient number of subordinate Teachers was employed; but the funds of this Association being wholly unequal to bear this expense, the number of such Teachers is restricted, and the few that are retained are very inadequately remunerated.

Notwithstanding this failure, it is to be hoped the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures is gradually being diffused among the ignorant, and the most desirable results will, under the Divine blessing, follow.

There have been no Marriages among Slaves in this Parish. Of Baptisms there have been
Free 5—Slaves 99.....Total 104
Of Burials — 8 — 21..... 29

In the Parish of St. Philip the Rev. J. I. Jones reports, that the visits of the Catechist have been continued throughout the last year on the same footing as stated in the report of the preceding one; and little benefit can be expected to arise where the time of his visiting the Estates is, on almost all of them, restricted to the hours at noon. In his prospects of Domestic Instruction, however, of which so promising a beginning had been made, and so good an example set in his Parish, as stated in his letter to the Secretaries in the year 1828, the Rector has not been disappointed, and he has now great satisfaction in being able to speak of an increase of 5 more subordinate Teachers, making in all 9, who have been appointed by the Masters with a promise of remuneration according to the progress of the Children.

The necessity of having to perform Divine Service at two places of worship, inconveniently remote from each other, presents, as before, an insurmountable difficulty, in establishing a Sunday School—that most useful auxiliary to the instruction given in the week. The attendance of Adults on Public Worship, the Rector is happy in saying, has increased, and is marked, too, with greater regularity. And of all classes, indeed, a more punctual and numerous attendance may confidently be expected at the New Church, shortly to be consecrated, because of its more convenient situation, and the better accommodation it will afford, in both which respects the Old Church was found lamentably deficient.

Of the Free Coloured and Black, there have been

Marriages, 2—Baptisms, 11—Burials, 2.
Of the Slaves,
Marriages, 1—Baptisms, 99—Burials, 8.

Of the Slave-marriage it may be remarked, that the parties were from different Estates, the woman from Skerrett's, the property of the Hon. Nicholas Nugent—the man from Room's, under the direction of Richard Garland, Esquire.

BARBUDA—which remains now to be considered, in respect of the religious instruction of the Slaves, who form almost the entire population of the Island, is indebted to the labours of Mr. John H. T. Adams, appointed as Catechist to that very important station in the month of August last, and to the occasional visits of the Archdeacon, or some other Clergyman at his request,—the Rev. S. A. Warner having in the last year spent several weeks there, and the Archdeacon having just returned thence from a visit of a few days. Mr. Adams's mildness of manner and manifest regard for their welfare, have won him the affections of the people, whilst his zealous exertions in giving instruction are successfully applied to teaching the Children and many of the Adults to read. Of the former he numbers 112 in his School, which is open every day from about eleven in the morning until two in the afternoon, and from half-past four until sunset, excepting on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when, the Negroes having the afternoon to work for themselves, the Children are called off to assist their Parents. Those in the first class, 18 in number, read in the Testament and Ostervald's Abridgement, and they and the others are taught the Church Catechism. Of the Adults, 51 attend him occasionally for instruction. The first class, consisting of 22, also read the Testament and Ostervald's Abridgement. The Lord's day is chiefly occupied with reading a selection from the Morning and Evening Services, one of Wilson's Sermons, or Harte's Lectures, and afterwards with the Sunday School. The attendance at public Worship amounts to about 200. Prayers are read and a Lecture delivered two evenings also in the week. There being no regular provision for the due performance of the Marriage ceremony in Barbuda, the Marriage Contracts of the Slaves are solemnized in the best way that circumstances admit of, that is, publicly in the temporary place of worship, before the Catechist and the Negroes assembled for Divine Service. Seven Marriages have been thus entered into during the year 1829. These facts connected with the desire shown by the young people to learn to read, and the good attendance generally of all at Divine Service, and the opportunities sought by some to gain advice and instruction in private, manifest both an attachment to the exemplary individual employed as their Catechist, and justify the hope of a growing improvement in piety and in morals.

From the foregoing Report it is gratifying, first, to remark a larger attendance of the Negro population at public worship, notwithstanding the evil continuance of Sunday Markets would tempt them to profane the Sabbath, and to turn their backs on the house of God. It is further gratifying to observe an increasing desire to abandon the still too common and unholy practice of promiscuous intercourse, and to enter the holy estate of Matrimony. As respects the progress in reading and religious instruction in the several Parishes of this Island, it would appear, that a more extended system of Domestic Instruction is indispensable to the furtherance of the important objects which the Society in England and the Association here so anxiously desire. Whether in those Islands of the Diocese, where few of the Negroes can read, and the Parishes are large, the Estates scattered, and travelling inconvenient, the services of a Catechist will long continue to be a useful auxiliary to the Minister, must, of course, be considered according to such circumstances; but here, where on almost every Estate, a Negro can be found competent, more or less, to teach, the Estates also contiguous to each other, the country, for the most part, level, and the roads tolerable, it would appear that where once a subordinate Teacher were secured to every large Estate, the visits of the Catechist might well be superseded by the occasional visits of the Minister himself. To his one visit a more importance is attached, and a greater attention paid, than to the oftener repeated calls of the Catechist; besides that, a way is thereby opened for the Minister, to a more intimate acquaintance with that (the humblest though not the least interesting) part of his flock, and whilst it detracts nothing from the respect which is due to him officially, creates towards him personally feelings of most grateful affections. But to ensure success to this plan of domestic instruction, there must be larger and more certain means, than heretofore, provided for the regular and adequate remuneration of subordinate Teachers. The low state of the finances of this Association forbids us to look to that quarter for the means required. By the subjoined statement from the Treasurer, it will be seen, that the small sum of £70 19s. Currency only has been appropriated to the payment of such Teachers, and that this is all that the funds can allow towards that purpose, the remainder being applied, for the present, to the payment of the rent of a house for the Mistress of the Girls' School, in St. John's. With a view to stir up more friends and subscribers, and a more prompt payment of subscriptions in arrear, it was stated in the Report for 1828, that about £60 Sterling was the extent of the receipts of this Association, while the Parent Society was expending in this Island alone upwards of £400 Sterling every year, in stipends of Schoolmasters and Catechists. The funds of the Association for the last year scarcely amount to the sum of the former one, but the Parent Society, with increasing liberality, has added to its accustomed expenditure; no less than £450 Sterling now being laid out on the repairs and enlargement of the Schools in St. John's. It must, indeed, be confessed that the support hitherto received by the Association has been less than might have been expected from the known forwardness of the Colony in the work of religious instruction. Still it is to be hoped, that as the character of the Society is better understood, and the measures pursued in

connection with it are better appreciated, greater readiness will be shewn in forwarding its objects. At all events, the goodness of the cause forbids despair: And in humble confidence that the work in which we are engaged is acceptable to the Almighty, we implore the Divine blessing upon it, and pray that there may never be wanting means and benefactors to promote religious education and moral improvement among the labouring classes of this and of every other portion of the British dominions.

Anthony Musgrave, Treasurer, in Account with
"The Branch Association." Dr.
1829, March 10.
To this sum received from Robt. Grant,
Esq., the former Treasurer — 31 8 9
1830, March 19.
To amount of subscriptions received be-
tween 10th March, 1829, and date, 71 5 0
To ditto donations — — — 35 1 0
£137 14 9

CREDIT.
1830, March 19.
By this sum paid for 13 months' house rent for Mrs. Dowrich, between 10th March, 1829, and date, at 6 dollars per month — 35 2 0
By this sum paid the respective Rectors, for rewarding subordinate Teachers during same period 70 19 0
Balance in hand — — — 31 13 9
£137 14 9

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

St. JOHN'S, MARCH 30, 1830.

We have this day devoted a large portion of our paper to the details of the past year's transactions of a highly valuable Institution, namely, the Branch Association for the religious improvement of the subordinate classes in this Island. The Report is one of considerable importance, as it gives a clear and unostentatious, and in many respects, very cheering account of the state of morals among a large portion of our population. The document, in all its parts, would have been considered as affording much satisfactory information, were it not for the repeated mention of the Sunday Market as a conspicuous blot upon the character of every Parish. How long this disgrace is to attach to us, rest with those who have the power of ordering it otherwise. The very spot on which one of the Markets is held in St. John's, is enough to stamp the Island with opprobrium. With its eastern limits extending to nearly a stone's throw of the Sanctuary of Religion, and its western extremity approach as nearly the Seat of Justice, this long established mart has continued to be a Sabbath-day scene of the most riotous and heathenish description, and may be fairly considered as one of those relics of the dark ages of our history, when the Minister of Religion and the Minister of Justice were equally the enemies of their God.

The usual pecuniary collection after the meeting of the Association, was dispensed with in this instance, and we have been informed that it is not intended to resume it on any other occasion.

In our paper of the 16th inst. we made an extract from the St. Vincent Gazette, giving an account of the Bishop's and the Archdeacon's visit there, and of the latter having preached a Sermon from the text following—

"Spots they are and blemishes, sporting themselves with their own deceivings, while they feast with you: having eyes full of adultery, and that cannot cease from sin; beguiling unstable souls; an heart they have exercised with covetous practices; cursed children."—2 Peter, chap. ii., v. 13-14.

It will be admitted, that after seeing such a text as this, the reader must have come to the conclusion that the Archdeacon had denounced his hearers in the most terrible terms, notwithstanding the little knowledge he had of them. We have, however, been requested by the best authority to state, that the following was the text used on the occasion—

"Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. Wherefore, beloved, seeing that ye look for such things, be diligent that ye may be found of him in peace, without spot, and blameless."—2 Peter, chap. iii., v. 13-14.

By the Mail-boat which arrived last week, we received papers from all the Windward and Southern Islands. They contain many articles deserving of attention, but none certainly so much as the extract which we make from the Tobago Gazette. By this we are informed that all the Members of Council, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Judges of the Courts, the Barristers, and even the Colonial Secretary, had resigned their situations, in consequence of the Attorney-General, who had been suspended from his office, having been reinstated by the King. We are not aware of the crime imputed to the first Law Officer, but it would seem that the step taken by the other functionaries is far from being a prudent one. The Island was thus placed in a situation without its parallel in colonial history, and the matter had assumed a more desperate state by the refusal of other gentlemen to fill the vacant places. No doubt these persons were of the same rank in society as the others, but we hardly think that their Governor will suffer the public business to be impeded while there are to be found in the middling class of the community men who are substantially fit for office. The retiring Members of the Council are perhaps not aware that their pertinacious adherence to the course they have adopted, may be the means of furnishing Government with a pretext for laying the ax to the root of Colonial Legislation. We are persuaded that the task of changing the present

system for that of a Council of Government to preside over the colony, would be found to be of no difficulty with the Prime Minister in the case of any petty island who may choose to put on the airs befitting a great nation.

Our room will not permit us to make more than a few extracts from the Colonial papers.

GRENADA, MARCH 17.

The cause of the Colonies will suffer a severe loss, in the withdrawal of the active and indefatigable exertions on their behalf, made by their unceasing advocate Mr. M-QUEEN, which, by the following extract from the Glasgow Courier of 4th February, we dread is likely in a great degree to take place:—

"The editorship of the Glasgow Courier having been found to interfere with Mr. M-Queen's more important concerns, he retires from that situation, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Motherwell, of whose distinguished talents and tact in conducting a newspaper we lately had occasion to make mention when speaking of the Paisley Advertiser. —Glasgow Herald.

"Our respected contemporary is so far correct. Mr. M-Queen's important mercantile pursuits, and his absence frequently and long in London, rendered it impossible for him to attend to the duty of Editing the Glasgow Courier in the manner which it required. The more active and laborious task, therefore, has devolved from this time forward upon the Gentleman alluded to. Mr. M-Queen, however, still continues his connection with the Courier, both as a proprietor and writer in it, and the principles of the Paper, Political, Commercial, and Colonial—every thing British—to defend and to support the Altar and the Throne, by whomsoever and by whatsoever assailed, remain unchanged—principles based upon truth, and the system of those good old times, the adherence to which raised Great Britain to an unrivalled height of prosperity, honour and glory."—Free Press.

TRINIDAD.

By the Bermuda papers, we observe with regret, that the small pox, or some disease resembling it, is making dreadful ravages in those islands. It is believed, by some of the medical practitioners there, to be the chicken pox, in an aggravated form; and by others, a rare variety of small pox, called the crystalline, or pearl coloured, or what has been denominated varioloid, which would appear to be a compound of both diseases, which broke out with great virulence, in 1818 and 1819 in Edinburgh and Norwich, and lately in Halifax, N. S., and carried off great numbers who were attacked with it. These papers contain several able articles on this fatal disease, which are well worthy the attention of our medical friends, who are not only welcome to a perusal of them, but are earnestly requested to inspect them. Although vaccination does not appear to be altogether a preventive against this epidemic, it has been proved greatly to modify, and render it comparatively harmless, and in many instances to prevent it in the midst of general contagion. This inestimable precaution however, had unfortunately, been neglected in Bermuda, where small pox had not been known for upwards of thirty years, and the consternation upon its appearance became, consequently, the more intense. The commanding officer on the station, immediately dispatched the Columbine sloop of war to Halifax, for vaccine lymph, with which she returned in the short space of thirteen days. A bill was passed by the Legislature, for a general vaccination, and every precaution resorted to, when the disease was at its height, which common prudence ought to have suggested the adoption of, many years ago. We are the more surprised at this oversight in our Bermudian fellow colonists, as they are a thoughtful, prudent, people, and have moreover vessels arriving continually from all parts of the world, where the virus might be obtained. In this Island, where a vaccine institution has been established and supported by the Cabildo, or municipal body, since 1816, the matter has been continually kept up, by proper management, under the direction of a skilful superintendent, inoculating only a certain number of children at one time, &c. As our intercourse with Bermuda and Halifax is very frequent, and more especially as a vessel arrived a few days since at Grenada, from the former Island, on board of which a sailor was seized with, and died of the disease, on the passage, it would, perhaps, be advisable, as a necessary precaution, for our public Vaccinator to make the danger generally known, and to call upon all parents, and owners, of unvaccinated children, to bring them forward immediately, and also to distribute among the country practitioners, as much of the lymph as he can spare from his stock. It also becomes the duty of the more intelligent part of the community to advise the lower classes, in their immediate neighbourhood, whose thoughtlessness is notorious, to have their children vaccinated without delay. —Guardian, March 5.

His Excellency the Governor embarked on board the Steamer Hamilton, on Friday evening, on a visit of inspection to the Southern Quarters of the Island. His Excellency was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Doherty, Major Duchar, Colonel Hamilton, the Protector of Slaves, and a large party both civil and military, as also by a Guard of Honor and the Band of the 1st Royal's. We have been given to understand that the principal object of His Excellency's visit is to ascertain, by personal inspection, whether these Quarters (particularly that of Eriu) afford the requisite advantages for locating some hundreds of poor white persons belonging to the Island of Curaçoa, who through the assistance of Admiral Fleeming have petitioned the British Government to settle them in this Colony as free labourers. The Southern part of the Island certainly abounds in fertile land and fine streams of water, but in consequence of its great distance from town or any market, and more especially from its being, for the most part, in native woods, and consequently to be brought into cultivation not only by great labour but at great risk of life to any other than African labourers, a worse situation we are induced to believe, could not be chosen for the establishment of such a Colony.—The Northern range of hills in the im-

uate neighbourhood of the metropolis offer a far more eligible site for such a settlement, both as it respects the health and prosperity of the settlers, and the general convenience and benefit of the community; but on this interesting subject we must decline entering into further particulars at present, hoping shortly to be put in possession of correct information as to the wants of the poor people in question and the wishes of His Majesty's Ministers respecting them.—*Guardian*, Feb. 16.

TOBAGO.

FEBRUARY 26.—Our readers will perceive by a proclamation in another column, that the Legislature is prorogued to the 13th of April next. We promised to lay before them, in a preceding number, the speech of His Excellency the Governor at the opening of this session and the addresses of the two houses in reply, but we have not yet been able to obtain a copy of these documents; they will however, shortly appear in the printed minutes of the two houses. In the mean time we shall merely observe that his Excellency's speech principally referred to the subjects of internal policy, which he had, in the previous session, brought under the consideration of the two branches of the Colonial Parliament, while their addresses, in reply, breathed those warm feelings of regard for his Excellency, and of esteem and respect for the principles of his government, which we have had the pleasure to witness, have been growing gradually stronger, from the commencement of his Excellency's assumption of the government of this Colony. In accordance with the sentiments expressed, and in the spirit of the union and harmony which have so happily prevailed in the island for some time past, did the two houses go through the business of a most laborious session. The House of Assembly not only provided for the debts due by the public, but, with a cheerfulness which evinced their entire confidence in his Excellency's government, have, in addition, raised the necessary supplies to meet the contingencies of the current year. Six other bills were passed.

Having thus far detailed the proceedings of the two houses of Legislature, and, at the same time, given a view of the profound calm in which this community lately reposed, it now becomes our duty, however painful the task, to exhibit a picture of the storm which has succeeded this calm, and which has left the vessel of the state, a complete wreck. We have to record events which are so diametrically opposed to the cheerfulness and good understanding manifested, but a few days before, by every public functionary, in the discharge of his duty, that they would appear to exceed belief were they not too well authenticated.

The community in general is aware of the suspension of the honourable William Macbean, Attorney-General, from the functions of his office, under charges of the most serious nature. That a sense of public duty alone actuated his Excellency the Governor in preferring these charges, the whole community is perfectly convinced. It was impossible for a high and virtuous mind to compromise with any individual, however high his station. His Excellency had but one course to pursue—that of submitting the accusations against the Attorney-General to his Majesty's Government. Mr. Macbean immediately repaired to England, and, after the lapse of about six months, directions are sent out to reinstate him in the different situations from which he had been suspended, viz.—in the Board of Council and in the office of Attorney-General. The consequences of this measure we have now to notice: they are deeply to be regretted as having placed the Colony in a situation wholly unprecedented. The Board of Council, after concluding the business of the session, adopted several resolutions, declaring in the most unequivocal terms their determination never again to sit with Mr. Macbean at the Board; all the members present at the same time, we understand, tendered their resignations to his Excellency the Governor. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, after the resolution for prorogation had passed, addressed the house at some length, and, after alluding, with considerable warmth to many acts of unprofessional conduct which he had witnessed in the Attorney-General, concluded by resigning the Chair, rather than subject himself to transact business with that individual. Actuated by the same feeling, all the Judges of the Courts, Civil and Criminal, hastened to surrender their Patents; the gentlemen of the bar have thrown up their business in Court, and the Deputy Colonial Secretary who is Clerk of the Council of all the courts, has given up his office and its emoluments. His Excellency the Governor, anxious to preserve the due administration of justice has, we understand, requested other gentlemen to fill the vacant seats on the Bench; but they have declined for the same reason which induced the others to resign.

Thus, from a state of peace and happiness, we are thrown into one of dreadful confusion. The Courts of criminal jurisprudence and Common Pleas in a complete state of suspension; no judges to try prisoners, nor to decide on civil suits; no means of obtaining relief by *habeas corpus*, in cases of oppression or otherwise. We may say that the laws of this Island are at present a dead letter. Such a state of things could never have been contemplated—we would fain hope it cannot last.

It may be asked who are these gentlemen who have ventured to view the conduct of a public officer of this colony in a different light from the Colonial Minister—who have dared to judge for themselves of matters which have passed under their own observation? The community know full well that they are men who represent almost the whole of the property in the island, who have long resided in it, and who for many years filled the highest situations in the government—that they are also men who have been, and are, equally independent of any Governor here, as they are of the Colonial Office, and that, as long as the cause which induced them to retire, exists, there is no hope of a return to a state of tranquillity and of conducting the public affairs with the same advantage as hitherto.—*Gazette*.

BARBADOS.

(From the Barbadian, Feb. 23.)

The right wing of the 86th Regiment of Foot embarked on Saturday last in the transport *Marshall Bennet*, for Antigua, (the left wing having previously sailed in the *William Harris*, for Saint Kitts). We cannot allow the opportunity which the departure of the Regiment affords to escape, without paying our tribute of approbation to the exemplary and praiseworthy conduct evinced by the Regiment generally during the time that they have been in garrison here. The officers particularly, by their urbanity and sociableness, in whatever part of the island their military duties rendered a temporary residence necessary, have merited the respect and esteem of the inhabitants, and rendered their departure from these shores a subject of great regret.

THE BISHOP'S LATE TOUR.

On Thursday, the 14th January, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, accompanied by the Archdeacon of Antigua, left Barbados in H. M. ship *Mersey*, commanded by Captain Courtenay, for the purpose of visiting the Southern parts of the Diocese. On Tuesday the 19th, his Lordship landed at Demerara, with the customary marks of respect, and, in the temporary absence of His Excellency Sir Benjamin D'Urban, proceeded to visit the two Schools, one for boys, the other for girls, established in George-Town for the gratuitous education of poor free children, whether white or coloured. His Excellency the Governor returned to Demerara on the 21st, and on the following day, the Governor and a numerous congregation being present, the Bishop held a confirmation in the Parish Church of St. George, accompanying the administration of that valuable ordinance by a very impressive and suitable address to the persons confirmed. On Sunday the 24th, his Lordship, in compliance with a request to that effect, preached a Sermon, on behalf of the National Schools, in the Parish Church. The congregation was a crowded one, and bore ample testimony, in the liberality of their contributions, to the force of the appeal made to them, as well as to their own good feeling in favour of a work so truly important as the religious and suitable education of the rising generation of such a colony as Demerara. In the afternoon there was again a crowded congregation, nearly one half of which was furnished from the Slave Population. The Bishop remained in Demerara, transacting various business of importance with His Excellency the Governor and with the Clergy of the Colony, until the 27th instant, when he proceeded in the *Mersey* to Trinidad, entering the Gulf of Paria from the South through "the Serpent's Mouth."

In consequence of baffling winds, the Bishop did not land at Port of Spain until the morning of Sunday (the 31st) and, it being near the time of Divine Service, His Lordship proceeded at once to the Church, where he preached to a numerous congregation. On Tuesday (2d February) the Bishop held a confirmation at Trinity Church, and in an affectionate address solemnly admonished the young persons confirmed of the vast importance of this step in their christian course. The examination of the valuable Schools established in Port of Spain on the National system of instruction, and other important arrangements, detained the Bishop until Thursday the 4th instant, when, the *Mersey* being obliged to proceed to La Guayra, his Lordship embarked in H. M. schooner *Firefly* to proceed to Grenada. Here he landed on the evening of Friday the 5th, and remained until the 9th. The Confirmation at Grenada took place on Sunday, immediately after the Communion Service; and as the Bishop preached afterwards, he did not deliver any address to the persons confirmed. On the following day there was an examination of the two National Schools, established in St. George's, principally for free children, whether white or coloured, with whose progress, especially that of the boys, the Bishop expressed himself much pleased. His Lordship was also on the same day kindly conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy through the Garrison and Garrison-Hospital on Richmond heights, as well as to see the Regimental School, and in the latter was highly gratified with the proficiency of the children.

Proceeding from Grenada at noon on the 9th inst., the *Firefly* arrived that evening at Carriacou, when the Lord Bishop landed early the following morning, and spent the day, visiting the Schools, the state of which gave much satisfaction, and transacting business with the Rev. Mr. Nash, the Rector.

On the 11th, early, his Lordship proceeded to St. Vincent's, touching at Bequia and visiting the Schools, together with the new Church under erection in that island, and now nearly completed. At St. Vincent's the Bishop remained from Thursday evening until the following Monday (15th instant) confirming on Sunday, and preaching afterwards to a numerous and attentive congregation. Here, as in the other colonies, the evening congregation was also a numerous one.

The *Firefly* left St. Vincent's in the afternoon of Monday, and on the following day at noon anchored in Courland Bay (Tobago); when the Lord Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Archdeacon Parry, rode across the island to the residence of His Excellency General Blackwell, where he was received, as in the other Colonies, with the greatest hospitality, and every mark of respect. On the following day his Lordship visited the Church and the National Schools, and expressed himself much pleased with the provision of a new and respectable School-room for girls. He was also kindly taken by His Excellency the Governor through the Garrison and its Hospital, and in the evening re-embarked to proceed to St. Lucia.

His Lordship landed at St. Lucia early on Friday the 19th, and remained until the afternoon, visiting the Schools, and transacting business with His Excellency Colonel Farquharson and other persons in official situations, relative to points of

more immediate moment, and especially to the erection of a Protestant Church in the town of Castries.

From St. Lucia his Lordship returned to this Island about noon on the following day (20th instant), having met, we believe, in each Colony, with a most kind and cordial reception, both from those in authority and from the resident gentlemen, and having witnessed many indications of continued advancement in the state of the Schools, the erection or proposed erection of additional Churches, the increased accommodation in those already existing, and the large congregations attending both the morning and evening services.—*Ibid*, Feb. 26.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

ARRIVED.

March 22, Sch. Marie Louisa, M'Heron, Barbados; pitch pine.
27, Brig Mary, Evans, Trinidad; plant stores.
Sch. Alert, Burt, St. Bart's; horses and shingles.
29, Sch'r Psyche, Davis, Montserrat; government stores.
Passengers in the Psyche, Michael Dyett, Esq., and Mrs. Shirley Warner.

CLEARED.

March 22, Sloop Sophia, Looby, St. Thomas.
29, Brig Mary, Evans, St. Kitt's.
Sloop Union, Clark, St. Bart's.
30, Sch. Sarah Ann, Davison, St. Johns (N. B.)

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, the 27th instant, in Saint John's Church, by the Rev. Robert Holberton, M. A., Mr. Samuel Williams to Miss Grace Horsford.
This morning, in St. George's Church (Fitch's Creek) by the Rev. Samuel Ashton Warner, Mr. Philip Smith to Mrs. Jane Wehner.

AUCTION OF DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the Store of the Subscriber, for Cash before delivery,—

VARIOUS ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS, consisting of—
Fancy Bed Tick—Dowls—Calicoes—Checks—Ginghams—Pullicate Handkerchiefs—Silk and Cotton Ditto—Linen—Broad Cloths—Stockings—Gloves—Gentlemen's Coats, Waistcoats, and Beaver Hats, and various other Articles.

SEVERAL ARTICLES OF HARD-WARE.

JOHN PAGE.

Who offers for sale—

Two Pipes of first quality GIN, which will be sold cheap for Cash, by the legal quantity.
March 30, 1830.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

St. John's, March 30, 1830.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, the 1st of April, will be publicly sold at this Office, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest bidder, for Cash on delivery,—

SUNDRY LOTS OF

RUM AND MOLASSES,

which may be exported free of His Majesty's Four-and-a-half per Cent. Duty.

WM. SIMPSON, Acting Collector.
GEORGE BEARE, Comptroller.

AUCTION.

On Saturday next, the 3d April, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Subscriber's Store,—terms made known at the sale,—

TWO HORSES, fit for Saddle or Draft, and a handsome DENNET, the property of a Gentleman who has left the Island.

Immediately after—

Several Articles, as usual—consisting of Pork, Beef, Butter, Flour, Crackers, &c.

ALSO,

A few Dozen HOCK and PORT WINE, in lots of one dozen or more.

COLEMAN H. LAMITT,
March 30, 1830. Auctioneer.

HORSES, ETC., FOR SALE.

TWELVE Young American HORSES, now landing—Quarter-Pipes of Tenerife WINE—and a few Pair SMITH'S BELLOWS (large size), for sale cheap.

F. & W. JONES & W. COB.
March 30, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of ALBERT F. FAVEY & Co. on Bond, Promissory Notes, and other Accounts, are requested to make immediate payments, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of Counsel, to be sued for in the early Courts. Mr. JOHN WILSON, at the Store of Messrs. C. & J. HOSIER, will deliver the Accounts, and is fully authorised to receive payments and give discharges for the same.

Notes for the purchases at Auction will become due on the 1st of April.

ALBERT F. FAVEY, by his Attorney
CHARLES P. HOSIER.

CHARLES C. FAVEY.

ANDREW PIRIE.

March 30, 1830.



CAPT. STROYAN feels happy in announcing to his friends and the Gentlemen Shippers to London, that the ground tier of the Bark TOPAZ is completely laid. Capt. S. will be obliged to those who wish for an early market for their Sugars, to forward their Shipments as soon as possible, so as to enable the Ship to sail by the 20th proximo.

March 30, 1830.

COMMISSARIAT—ANTIGUA,

Ridge, 30th March, 1830.

DEP. Assistant Commissary Genl. COWAN hereby gives notice, that he will receive Tenders on TUESDAY the 18th day of May next ensuing, until twelve o'clock at noon, for the daily supply in this Island, and the Island of Montserrat, during the space of Six Months, commencing on the 25th June next, and ending on the 24th December, 1830, of

GREEN FORAGE,

for Officers' Horses.

(Antigua, about fourteen in number, Montserrat, about two ditto.)

The Tenders to be marked on the envelope "Tender of Green Forage," to specify the price in Sterling, both in words and figures, for each ration of Fifty Pounds nett weight, together with the species of Forage tendered.

The Green Forage to be free from roots, dirt, and dry unserviceable stalk; and deliverable by the Contractor every morning between the hours of seven and nine, free of expense to Government either of storehouse or cartage, at the undermentioned Quarters, upon the order of the Senior Commissariat Officer, and its quality to be subject to approval.

Places of delivery (Antigua).—The several Quarters on the Ridge, Shirley Heights, and English-Harbour, including St. Ann's. Also, at Dow's Hill, Monks' Hill, and Middle Ground, when requisite—of which three days' notice will be given to the Contractor.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a letter, signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the sum of £150 Sterling, for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

Further information may be obtained on application at this Office.

FOR SALE,

TWO MOSES BOATS—an English made GIG, but little used, with a Calash top—and a new 250 Gallon STILL, for Cash, at very reduced prices. Enquire at this Office.

March 30, 1830.

EMPLOYMENT.

THE Subscriber will employ and give liberal wages to FOUR SHOE-MAKERS, who may be disposed to work in his Shop at English-Harbour.

CHARLES KIRWAN.

March 30, 1830.



THE armed Ship JAMAICA, A. I., for London, ventilated fore and aft, which enables her to carry her Cargo free from steam, and thereby preserves the quality of the Sugars.—Captain MORTON begs to inform the Gentlemen Shippers to the above Port, that the Ship is nearly loaded, and begs those who have kindly assisted him to forward the remainder of their Sugars, with Bills of Entry and Certificates, to enable him to clear early in the ensuing month.

March 30, 1830.

FOR LONDON,

THE fast sailing Coppered and copper fastened Brig TRANSFER, A. I., JOHN TICKELL Master, to sail in all the month of May. This Vessel carrying a very small Cargo (part of which is already engaged), the Subscriber will feel greatly obliged to the Gentlemen Shippers for the above Port for their kind assistance in completing the lading of this Vessel.

JOHN TICKELL.

March 30, 1830.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER,

THE fine coppered and copper fastened Schooner BARBADOS PACKET, Register 59 Tons, or thereabouts, built at Barbados, a few years ago, of prime, seasoned timber, namely, cedar and hardwood, sails fast, and carries equal to 600 Barrels. This Vessel is well found, having two complete sets of Sails, four Anchors, two Chain Cables, one of which is 120 fathoms, the other 70. THE BARBADOS PACKET can be sent to sea immediately without any expense.

Further particulars may be known on application at the Store of Messrs. DARRELL & Co.

March 30, 1830.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, That from Tuesday the 30th instant to Monday the 5th April, both days included, the half-bit Loaf is to weigh ELEVEN OUNCES and ONE QUARTER, the dog or three half-penny Loaf

THREE OUNCES & THREE QUARTERS,

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT;

and all other Loaves in proportion.

THOMAS LANE, Secretary, &c.
Court-House, March 30, 1830.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ST. JOHN'S,

22d MARCH, 1830.

IN consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather on Monday last, the 15th instant, the inspection of the First Regiment of Infantry by His Excellency the Governor, was necessarily postponed to Monday the 19th of April ensuing, when the same will take place on Rock-Hill Pasture, at half-past eleven o'clock.

By command of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SAMUEL OTTO BAIER

Adjutant-General.

TRINIDAD.

Our readers will observe, by reference to the first page of our present number, that His Majesty, "ever anxious for the welfare of his subjects," has been graciously pleased to command that the inestimable benefits of that "most admirable mode of trial—"Trial by Jury," should be extended to his loyal subjects, the *Maltese*; and we have had the happiness to learn, from unquestionable authority, that his Ministers have been busily employed, during the Partridge and Pheasant-Shooting season, in giving their serious attention to the Reports (of the Commissioners of Legal Inquiry) on the numerous grievances under which his neglected but no less loyal *British subjects* in these islands have long suffered. We have been further given to understand, that it is their intention to commence the work of reformation by extending to the "Crown Colonies" this invaluable boon;—and this report is fully confirmed by the gloomy looks, and short, snappish, and half-incoherent expressions and involuntary ejaculations of some of our principal and most insatiable bloodsuckers!—*Vive le Roi!*—*Trinidad Guardian*, Feb. 5.

LONGEVITY.—We have frequently noticed instances of longevity in these colonies, particularly those which have occurred in Jamaica. A case of this kind has lately been brought to our notice, in the death of Louison Antoine, a free negro, who died about three weeks ago in the quarter of Maraval, where he possessed a small cacao and provision plantation called "*La Carriere*" and five slaves. This "father of the island" must have been between 130 and 140 years of age, having been born a slave in St. Christopher, and remembered the time when that small island was held jointly by the English and French. He nursed the late much respected Chevalier de Gannes when an infant, and who died about four years ago, aged 84; and so well did he bear his weight of years, that he walked to Port of Spain, a distance of six miles, only two years since, and back again in the same day, and on his return went to work on his Estate. We understand that he has left his five slaves their freedom, and divided his property equally among them. Many similar instances of extreme old age we have no doubt occur in this colony, but from the ignorance of those among whom they principally happen, it is very rarely we can obtain any thing like an intelligent or authentic statement of them.—*ibid.*

The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale,—

THIRTY M. London BRICKS,
Fresh Baltimore FLOUR,
Corn MEAL in puncheons,
Split PEAS, Pearl BARLEY,
Cumberland HAMS,
Spare COLLARS, and
Superior CHAMPAGNE and CLARET.

On hand—

London Particular Madeira in casks and bottles, Tenerife, Port, and Sherry in bottles, Cognac Brandy—Pork and Beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, Ox and Pigs' Tongues—Paints—a general assortment of Hardware, Nails assorted, Hoes and Bills, Spades and Shovels, Tradesmen's Tools, Stock Locks—Ox Bows, Truss Hoops—Bar and Rod Iron, Spring and Blistered Steel—Saddlery—Stationary—Broad Cloths and Welsh Flannel, ready-made Cloaths—Candles, Soap—Pickles and Sauces, &c. &c.

EDWARD CORBETT.

March 23, 1830.

The Subscriber has just received on consignment, and offers for sale at his Residence at the Point, or at the Store of Wm. Boyd, Jun., to the East of the Court-House, for Cash only,—

NEW and fresh Figs, Almonds, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Raisins, Vermacelli, German Pickled Sausages, Rice in half tierces, Crackers in half barrels, Black-eyed Pease, real Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

And by former importations,

Superior Cypress SHINGLES,
Pitch Pine SCANTLING, 3 x 4, 4 x 4,
4 x 5, 6 x 6 inches,
Pitch Pine BOARDS and PLANK, 1, 1½,
2, 2½, and 3 inch,
TAR in barrels, &c.

THOMAS W. CLARK.

March 23, 1830.

Who will be obliged to those persons who stand indebted to himself, and to AMY CLARK, dec'd, (those due to the latter having laid over for eleven years,) for payment of their respective amounts. He must, in justice to himself, place all Accounts above £10 in the hands of Counsel for recovery, and Complaints will be brought for the remaining small sums on the first days of the ensuing Court, without respect to persons—as they have been too long due, and there being an absolute necessity that the Accounts should be closed. Accounts against himself he begs may be sent in for adjustment.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having a few very pressing demands against him for adjustment this year, takes the earliest opportunity of informing those that are indebted to him, that he is left entirely dependent upon them for assistance, to enable him to make a return for the generous favours conferred on him. He begs to apprise his friends and the Public in general, that his business will be carried on as formerly, and orders executed with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch. He prays a continuance of the patronage he has hitherto received, and pledges himself that every article of work done by him shall be charged at the lowest possible price.

THOMAS EMERSON.

March 23, 1830.

LONG BOAT FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY the 3d April, will be sold by Auction, at 11 o'clock, on the Wharf of Hugh Thompson & Co.,—

A Fine Schooner rigged LONG BOAT, called *Maggie Lauder*, coppered and copper fastened, with Masts, Sails, and Rigging as she now lies opposite the said Wharf.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

JOHN PAGE.

March 23, 1830.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will sell cheap for Cash only—
A quantity of Superior PORT WINE.

JOHN PAGE.

March 23, 1830.

The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale cheap for Cash only,—

A Small quantity of CHAMPAGNE,
A few Casks of Tenerife WINE,
Some PORTER in hhds. and barrels,
all of best quality.

JOHN PAGE.

March 23, 1830.

For Sale at the Vendue Store of Mr. JOHN W. ALLAWAY, on the Parade,—

A Small LOW WINE STILL, of 100 Gallons, with a Brass Cock, and can be filled without taking off the head—weight, 150 lbs., at 3s. 6d. per lb. Cash.

March 23, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A N Island made GIG, with Patent Axle and English Springs—just finished.

Apply to

WM. MACFARLANE & CO.

March 23, 1830.

The Subscriber has just received, and offer for sale cheap for Cash,—

SUPERFINE FLOUR,
CYPRESS SHINGLES, and
RED OAK STAVES.

WM. & FRANCIS HARVIE.

March 23, 1830.



THE ground tier of the ANTEUS being completely laid, the Subscriber respectfully solicits those who have kindly promised him Sugars, to forward them at their earliest convenience, to enable him to sail on the 15th prox.

T. W. PEARSON.

March 23, 1830.

NOTICE.

AS the Contract for carrying into effect the proposed plan of erecting new Pews in the Parish Church of St. John, has been closed, the Committee, in order to be enabled to fulfil their part in the engagement, respectfully request an early payment of the Subscriptions that have been so liberally promised towards this much desired object. And they would also take this occasion to solicit further assistance from those who have not yet subscribed, in order that this important alteration, and other improvements consequent upon it, may be completed by voluntary contribution—the most satisfactory mode by which the good feeling of the community can be expressed.

Subscriptions to be paid at the Store of THOS. SANDERSON, Esq.
St. John's, March 23, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Irish CHESNUT MARE, rising four years old, six months in the Island. She is fast in all her paces, very pleasant in the saddle, and has been frequently driven in single and double harness. The only reason for disposing of her is, that the owner has no use for her. She may be seen on application to Mr. BOURNE, at Belle-Vue.

March 23, 1830.

FOR SALE.

BENSON'S FAMILY BIBLE, in 3 vols. folio, with copious index, and practical commentary—price, \$25,
Cruden's Concordance, (quarto,) edited by Jabez Bunting—price, \$10,
Park's Chemical Essays and Catechism, in 3 vols. with plates—price, \$12,
Gifford's English Lawyer—price \$4.

—ALSO—

A 4 and 12 oz. Graduated Measure, a Glass Funnel, and a no. 5 Wedgwood's Pestle and Mortar—price, \$6.
The above to be disposed of by a Gentleman about to leave the Island.—Apply at this Office.

March 23, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Island for Europe for a few months, earnestly requests the favour of those indebted to assist him with early payments, so as to enable him to put his intention into execution.

JOHN GORE.

March 16, 1830.

COMMISSARIAT—ANTIGUA,
Ridge, 19th January, 1830.

DEPUTY Assist. Commissary-Gen. COWAN hereby gives notice, that he has received instructions from the Deputy Commissary General at Head Quarters, to make known that he has conditions (which have been published in Advertisements at Barbados,) of a new Contract for the supply of

FLOUR,

for the use of His Majesty's Troops throughout the West India Command; which conditions may be seen at this Office, the Office of this Paper, and at the Post Office.

COMMISSARIAT—ANTIGUA,
Ridge, 20th February, 1830.

DEP. Assistant Commissary General COWAN hereby gives notice, that he has received instructions from the Deputy Commissary General at Head-Quarters, to make known that he has conditions (which have been published in Advertisements at Barbados,) of new Contracts, for the supply of

RICE, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, } for One Year,
COCOA, } from the 25th
COFFEE, } Dec. 1830, to
FUEL WOOD, } the 24th Dec.
FRESH BEEF, } 1831.

for the use of His Majesty's Troops throughout the West India Command; which conditions may be seen at this Office, the Office of this Paper, and at the Post-Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

JOHN PAGE begs to announce to the Public of this and the neighbouring Colonies, that having taken those extensive and commodious Premises in the Town of St. John, formerly the "Commercial Tavern," and now occupied by him as a Vendue and Commission Office, he is desirous of receiving a few Boarders, who may also be accommodated with Lodging, if required, on reasonable terms.

Transient persons will meet with all the conveniences of a Tavern, and the comforts of a private Lodging House in this Establishment; and favorable arrangements will be made with casual visitors who may have occasion to prolong their stay.
Antigua, March 16, 1830.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *GEORGE HIBBERT*, Capt. THOS. STILES. This Vessel has commenced loading. The Subscribers request the Gentlemen Shippers who have kindly promised Sugars for her, to forward them at their convenience, so that she may be dispatched by the middle of April.

ROBT. HYNDMAN, SON & CO.

March 16, 1830.



THE TOPAZ having commenced her loading, Captain STROYAN will be obliged to his friends and the Gentlemen Shippers to London, to forward their Sugars as soon as they conveniently can, so as to enable the Vessel to sail early in April.

March 16, 1830.

FANCY STORE.

WILLIAM THIBOU informs the Public and his customers, that he has just arrived from Martinique, with an assortment of good things, which he can recommend as of the first quality.

March 16, 1830.

Received per Schooner *Mary & Catherine*, from Chester, N. S.—

RED OAK STAVES,
White and Spruce Pine BOARDS
and PLANK,
Laying SHINGLES,
Prime Fall MACKAREL,
Ditto HERRINGS,
Cod and Scale FISH in boxes,
BEEF,
HOOPS and SPARS.

— On hand, —
A few Bolts best COKER CANVASS assorted.

DARRELL & CO.

March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber's ill state of health rendering a change of climate necessary, he will feel obliged to all persons indebted to the firm of Wm. MORRIN & Co. to come forward with immediate payments, as he wishes to embark in one of the first Vessels for Europe. He hopes this notice will prevent the necessity of his resorting to coercive measures on the first Entering Days, which he will otherwise be compelled to do, however repugnant it may be to his feelings.

WILLIAM MORRIN.

March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to close business in the Cooperage Line, begs leave to inform those who stand indebted to him, that unless satisfactory arrangements are made, however unpleasant it may be, he will be obliged to sue for all such Accounts as may remain open on the first Entering Days—and he requests those to whom he stand indebted, to render their Accounts as soon as possible.

ADAM WHITE.

Who offers for sale—130 Molasses Puncheons, and 20 Rum Ditto, at \$3½ Cash, or Produce at Cash price.

March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having found solicitations unavailing, informs those persons who are in his debt, that the most effectual measures will be taken, in order to obtain a speedy settlement of their Accounts—as it has now become absolutely necessary to the continuance of his business. He returns his warmest thanks to those who have come forward to his assistance; and begs to assure them and the Public at large, that so long as he possesses the ability of upholding his business, it shall be his unremitting endeavours to give general satisfaction.

STEPHEN M. O'BRIEN.

March 16, 1830.

ANTIGUA.

IN CHANCERY.

MASTER IN CHANCERY'S OFFICE,
MARCH 12TH, 1830.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Court of Chancery of this Island, made on the day of the date hereof, in a Cause wherein WEDDERBURN, COLVILLE & COMPANY are Complainants, and RICHARD BURGH BYAM and others, Executors and Devises of and under the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM MARTIN, Esq., deceased, are Defendants, I DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That I will expose to sale in my Office, in the Town of St. John, in the said Island, between the hours of 11 o'clock before noon, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on MONDAY the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT ENSUING, to the highest bidder, TWO ESTATES, called MARTIN'S and ISAAC'S HILL, with the Slaves, Cattle, and other live and dead Stock thereon, late the property of the said WILLIAM MARTIN, deceased, under Mortgage to the Complainants.

The particulars of the property may be seen, and the conditions of sale will be made known, on application at my Office in the usual hours.

JOHN DUNCOMBE TAYLOR,
Master & Exam. in Chancery.

GEORGE BYAM'S ESTATE.

IN pursuance of the directions contained in the Will of the late Honorable JAMES ATHILL, the Plantation called GEORGE BYAM'S, with all the BUILDINGS, SLAVES, and APPURTENANCES thereto belonging, situate in the Division of Saint John, in this Island, late the property of the said JAMES ATHILL, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Store of Mr. JOHN ATHILL, to the highest bidder for gold and silver current money of the said Island, or approved Bills of Exchange, between the hours of Twelve and Two of the clock on WEDNESDAY the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

The said Estate consists of Three Hundred and Sixty-four Acres of Land, of which One Hundred and Seventy-two are Cane Land, and One Hundred and Ninety-two Pasture Land, a good Wind-Mill, and Cattle Mill, and the usual Plantation Buildings, Coppers, Stills, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-nine Slaves, One Hundred and Five Head of Cattle, Five Mules, Four Asses, and Two Horses.

The Plantation and Premises may, in the mean time, be viewed, on application to the Manager thereof, and the terms of sale made known to any person or persons anxious of becoming the purchaser or purchasers, on application at the Store of Mr. JOHN ATHILL, in St. John's.

Antigua, Feb. 23, 1830.

FOR DUBLIN.

THE Brig *HANNAH*, Capt. THOMAS HOLMES, has commenced loading for the above Port. The Subscribers request the friends of ROBERT HYNDMAN & SONS to forward their Sugars for this Vessel at their earliest convenience, in order that she may be dispatched by the first week in April. They will make advances on Consignments as usual.

ROBT. HYNDMAN, SON & CO.
March 16, 1830.

ANTIGUA.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, MARCH 16, 1830.

BY Order of the Court of King's Bench and Grand Sessions of the Peace, held for this Island, at the Court-House, on Tuesday the 2d day of March instant, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undermentioned Persons are appointed Constables for the several Divisions, and the Town of Saint John, in the Island aforesaid; and they are hereby respectively required to appear before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Island, without delay, and qualify themselves, by taking the Oath appointed by an Act of this Island upon such occasion, under penalty of "Ten Pounds current money, to be levied by warrant under the hands of the Justices of the said Court."

Richard Abbot,	Belfast.
Edmund Hayward,	Falmouth and Rendezvous-Bay.
Charles Barnard,	Old Road.
John Townshend,	Valley & New Division.
Lawrence Mannix,	Dickinson's Bay.
John Martin,	Five Islands.
John Grant,	Willoughby-Bay.
Benjamin Tucker,	Popeshead.
John K. Wood,	New North Sound.
John R. Haynes,	Old N. Sound, Mercer's Creek, & Parham Town.
John Robinson,	Nonsuch.
John Henry,	St. John's Division.
George J. Watkins,	
Joseph G. Leech,	
John W. Gore,	
Robert Kelly,	
Thomas Tanner,	
John Bailey,	
John C. Milward,	
John Bell,	
David Bladen,	
James Betts,	
Stephen Keene,	
William Lucas,	
John Roach,	
William Fraser,	
William H. Angus,	
Richard H. Mason,	
Wm. Boyd, Jun.	
Peter Grenion,	
George Nelson,	
David K. Potter,	
Henry Lampey,	
John Nugent,	

Those in Italics are newly appointed.

RICHARD L. NANTON,
Dep. Pro. Marshal.